

FRANCE.

many of them as laborers." Any excuse for business is good enough to those who do not wish to "earn a living."

The Winter Westerly Gales of the North Atlantic—An Instructive Phenomenon.

The late stormy passages of our transatlantic steamships, on their trips from Liverpool to this port, present some very instructive lessons in navigation and reveal some of the most important atmospheric phenomena. The difficult and tedious baffling with fierce northwest and westerly gales and head seas has been the experience of nearly every westward bound vessel crossing the Atlantic this month. This fact has, perhaps, impressed us the more, as it stands in striking contrast with the mild and genial weather that has prevailed ashore. But it is a well known and normal phenomenon, which every sailor and traveler is too familiar with, although there have been seasons when it was abnormally intensified, as in January, 1822, when the weather in Great Britain and France was "most extraordinarily hot, damp, stormy and oppressive, with westerly and southwesterly gales almost without intermission, and the barometer lower than had been known for thirty-five years before."

The prevalence of these furious westerly winds in the North Atlantic is highly important for seamen to comprehend, and some of our best meteorologists have made them a special study.

According to our old teachings and old maps we have been led to suppose that the trade wind belt occupied the Tropic Zone from one side of the Atlantic to the other, and this has always been the generally accepted theory. In accordance with its requirements, it has been always held that the southwest anticyclonic winds (commonly known as "the passage winds"), which blow north of the parallel of forty degrees north latitude and the so-called region of the "roaring forties," returned to the Polar regions just the same quantity of air that the opposite current withdrew from them. Without attempting a theoretical discussion of this subject, it is enough for our purpose to say that recently revealed facts give us a different system of atmospheric circulation.

First, we have a broad and grand upper current of equatorial air which sweeps from the West Indies and the Mexican Gulf toward the northeast over the track of the Gulf Stream, and is projected toward England and Norway. To balance this we have an equally grand current of Polar air streaming over Northern America and over the northwestern side of the Atlantic. The first, or equatorial, current—a Gulf Stream in the air—which began as an upper current of air, sails with tremendous velocity from the lower to the higher latitude until it touches the ocean between New York and Liverpool, and there runs obliquely against the northerly Polar air current, producing, as a resultant, the furious westerly and southwesterly gales of which we speak. This is by no means a matter of theory, but of observation as opposed to theory, and we believe it was first pointed out by Captain R. Inglis, Marine Superintendent of the Cunard line of steamers.

Drawing a line northeast from the Caribbean Sea, clear of the Florida coast, it cuts the Cunard steamer track between the meridians of forty degrees and fifty degrees west, and this line, it is believed, as nearly as possible marks the western margin of the great southwest equatorial current. In a remarkable voyage from Havre to New York, in a screw steamer, a few years ago, Captain Inglis put this theory to an *experimentum crucis*, and whenever he was buffeted by the westerly wind, by putting his ship's head off to the northwest the more wind was found to northward and the more the ship's way increased. By attending to this simple rule he not only demonstrated his own views to be correct, but also beat one of the fastest and most powerful of the Cunard steamships a whole day. He has shown that if a ship is going east she may carry a southwest or westerly wind all the way across the Atlantic.

As has been suggested by many meteorologists and seamen, it is of the utmost importance to determine by observations where the line of contact at different seasons is to be located. It would be of immense benefit to commerce if we could so definitely fix the boundaries of this great Gulf Stream in the air and the marginal disturbance it creates when it is impinged upon by the Polar current from the north that vessels bound from England to America could insure northerly winds by keeping to the north, and, on the return passage, southerly winds by keeping a more southerly course.

Only the other day the Algeria was twenty days in making her trip, which for this splendid and powerful Cunarder is enormously long; other steamers have recently been greatly imperilled and shattered by attempting to run headlong through these head seas and westerly gales. It is almost certain, as Captain Tynbce, the Marine Superintendent of the English Meteorological Office, and other able seamen have shown, that there is usually no necessity for encountering these winter gales. It is positively bad and reckless seamanship to run into them, or, at least, to run against them, when by a slight northerly detour the westward passage might be made with the loss of only a day or two, instead of with the loss of ten days (as in the case above cited), and with the added probability of the loss of the vessel and her crew.

ENTERTAINING THE JAPANESE.

Military Review in Their Honor—Excursion and Banquet Yesterday—A Good Time Generally for Iwakura's Party.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20, 1872. A military review in honor of the Japanese Embassy took place this afternoon. Iwakura, Chief Ambassador, was ill and unable to attend. General Yamada, Minister of War, and suite were on the platform. With General Cobb and staff, and returned the salutes as the different corps moved past. Yesterday there was an excursion to Mare Island, Alcatraz, etc., and a banquet is given on the steamer cable to-night, together with zouave drill by the San Francisco Cadets and a visit to the theatre.

The Embassy consists mostly of very young men, but it is conceded by everybody that for courtesy, good breeding and quick intelligence they equal the same number of Caucasians from any nation of Europe or America.

A white boy named Watson and an Indian boy, each about seventeen years of age, are committed for trial for the murder of Mr. Dickinson, merchant, stringing, and for having robbed his store. A younger boy is thought to be implicated.

Herald Special Report from the French Capital.

President Thiers and the Members of the Cabinet Resign Office.

Important Message from the Executive to the Assembly.

The Anti-Tariff Tax Vote and Its Consequences.

Legislative Alarm and a Deposition to Thiers.

The Oppositionists Explain and Request Him to Resume Power.

Excitement in Marseilles and a Military and Naval Concentration.

M. THIERS IN OFFICE AGAIN.

Probable Triumph of His Commercial Policy.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the capital of France:—

PARIS, Jan. 20, 1872.

President Thiers to-day received a Parliamentary deputation, composed of members representing the different legislative parties which united in rolling up the adverse vote on the tariff tax question in the Assembly during the session on Friday.

The subject matter then in debate was reviewed and discussed during the conference, but M. Thiers persisted in his declaration to resign the Executive chair to-day.

An endeavor which has been made with the view of reconciling his retention of office with the defeat which his administration sustained in the National Assembly has been, so far, in vain.

MOST SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES ANTICIPATED.

It is feared, should Thiers resign, that the Prussians will reoccupy the hostaged departments of France in order to make certain of the regular payment of the French war indemnity instalments.

President Thiers will perhaps require the Legislative Assembly to accept his tariff project of a tax on raw material to be used in manufacture, as a first and principal condition of his retaining office.

Should the Assembly yield to his proposition France will experience very great agitation.

Resignation of President Thiers and His Cabinet—Parliament Refuses to Accept It—The Legislative Opposition Disarmed on the Tariff Question.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—P. M.

M. Thiers, in accordance with previous intimations, sent to the Assembly to-day his formal resignation as President of the republic. It was accompanied with the announcement that all the Ministers also tendered their resignations.

Great excitement prevailed in the Chamber on the reading of the communications.

ACTION OF THE PARLIAMENT.

A vote was adopted almost unanimously, only six members dissenting, appealing to the patriotism of the President, refusing to accept his resignation and passing to the consideration of the order of the day.

A deputation was appointed to announce to M. Thiers the action of the Assembly.

A Deputy subsequently moved that a committee of the Assembly be appointed to endeavor to effect a compromise with the Executive, and in case of failure to consider and report to the Assembly forthwith what measures should be taken under the circumstances.

All the parliamentary clubs are sending deputations to M. Thiers to dissuade him from his purpose.

REACTION OF PARTY.

The Deputies of the Right Centre held a meeting during the afternoon and adopted a resolution declaring that the tariff was solely a question of finance, not of politics, and that "in voting against the proposal to tax raw materials they had no intention of expressing want of confidence in the government."

Agitation in Marseilles—Concentration of Military and Naval Forces—Official Explanation.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—P. M.

A considerable force of troops has recently been concentrated in and around Marseilles, and there are an unusual number of men-of-war in the harbor.

These circumstances having caused some uneasiness a deputation of citizens waited on the Prefect of the Department to ascertain the cause.

The reply of the Prefect was to the effect that "in view of recent disorders, the gov-

ernment had deemed it prudent to take proper precautions against their renewal."

THE LATEST NEWS.

President Thiers Withdraws His Resignation—The National Crisis Terminated.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 20.—Midnight.

The deputation appointed by the Assembly waited on President Thiers this evening and informed him of the vote by which the Chamber had refused to accept his resignation.

M. Thiers, in response, consented "to remain in the service of the Chamber and the country."

It is probable that the present Ministry will remain in office.

English Report of the French Government Crisis.

LONDON, Jan. 20, 1872.

A special despatch from Versailles to the London Times says:—"President Thiers considers himself personally affected by the rejection of his tariff measure. His resignation will be presented to the assembly to-day. If it is accepted it is thought the German forces will reoccupy portions of France. In the meantime the Assembly contemplates passing a vote of confidence in the President and his Ministers to avert a crisis."

It is announced in the Register newspaper that Colonel Lewaschow, Aide-de-Camp to the Czar, has arrived here. According to general report his object is to personally observe the condition of the French army and report to St. Petersburg.

NEWSPAPER REPORT OF AN INVALID VISITOR. The same paper (Paris Register) has a rumor that Dr. Heimbolt has been under medical restraint at a maison de santé in the vicinity of Paris, and was recently released.

ENGLAND.

Rumor of a Coming Loan by the Rothschilds for New York.

American Railroad Stocks in Favor.

Legitimate Reform in Alarm at Radicalism—Local Politics and the Parliamentary Canvass—Disasters on the Deep.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 20, 1872. It was reported that the Rothschilds will soon introduce a New York loan in the market here.

AMERICAN RAILROAD BONDS. The subscriptions for the two million loan of the Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad Company, issued by Morton, Rose & Co., London, amount to three and a quarter millions.

THE CONSERVATISM OF REFORM. Mr. John Stuart Mill has declined to preside at the mass meeting to be held in support of Sir Charles Dilke at Finsbury Hall.

THE CANVASS FOR PARLIAMENT. Samuel Laing has abandoned the contest for Parliament in the northern burghs.

FATAL SHIPWRECK. The loss of two vessels—the *Urbino*, at Capravoron, and the *Mary B.* off Llanelli—with all on board, is reported.

GERMANY.

National Reconciliation with the Government of Brazil.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Jan. 20, 1872. The North German Gazette says relations have been resumed between Germany and Brazil on the most friendly footing.

The difficulty between the two countries has been settled owing to the conciliatory behavior of Brazil.

AUSTRIA.

Provincial Legislative Dissolution by Imperial Decree.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, Jan. 20, 1872. The Diet of Croatia, having ignored the compromise proposed by the joint governments of Austria and Hungary, has been dissolved by imperial decree.

BELGIUM.

A Trade Strike Terminated Pleasantly.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 20, 1872. The strike at Charleroi is ended and the men will resume work on Monday.

INDIA.

British "Civilization" for Ram-Sing and Other Turbulent Locoahs.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19, 1872. Ram-Sing and other chiefs of the recent Looahol revolt have been captured and twenty-nine of their followers executed.

COLOMBIA.

The Government Debt to the United States—Treasury Explanation in a Round-about Manner.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Jan. 20, 1872. The Colombian Consul here contradicts a statement made by the New York *Handels-Zeitung* that the Minister of Colombia at Washington had applied to the American government for a postponement of the payment of \$142,000, the amount due the United States from his government.

The Consul says Colombia owes the United States nothing, and her financial condition is most satisfactory.

THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS TO VISIT TOPEKA.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Jan. 20, 1872.

The Governor yesterday received a telegram from Denver, stating that the Grand Duke Alexis would stop in Topeka from eleven o'clock A. M. till five o'clock P. M. on Monday next.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The number of deaths by smallpox in Philadelphia for the week ending yesterday was 20. The *National Aegis*, an English paper, has been seized by the authorities in London during a quarrel.

Rev. Dr. Lyman, of the Euclid avenue Presbyterian Church, Cleveland, Ohio, was stricken with paralysis on Wednesday and died Friday evening.

A. K. McChesney accepts the nomination as the republican reform candidate in the Fourth Senatorial district, Philadelphia, to fill the vacancy in the State Senate caused by the death of Mr. Connell. There will be no democratic candidate.

Upon representations of parties in Charleston that the Navy yard employees were politically controlled in local matters, the Government has decided to send a commission to that city to investigate the matter. It is understood that "every man employed by the Government must in all cases be permitted to form his own opinions and act as his own interest and judgment shall direct, and that any assumption of coercion or power in violation of the spirit of the constitution by any person in authority under the department will be punished."

Leach, who shot the four citizens in Lakeville, on Friday afternoon, was yesterday sent to the State Lunatic Asylum at Taunton, on the certificate of Dr. Conant and Drake, that he was temporarily crazy from drink. He used a shot gun in the "back" of the house. His first victim, a woman, was shot in the head. The second victim, a woman, was shot in the head. The third victim, a woman, was shot in the head. The fourth victim, a woman, was shot in the head.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Cortina Attacked at Camargo by the Revolutionists Under Quiroga.

The Fall of Camargo Anticipated—The States of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila Held by the Insurgent General Trevino—Matamoros Expected To Be Taken by the Revolutionists.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MATAMOROS, Mexico, Jan. 20, 1872.

The revolutionists under General Quiroga attacked the forces of Cortina at Camargo yesterday. Fighting still continues.

The Custom House refuses to allow anything to pass into the country. The diligence and mail from the interior are stopped, in anticipation of the fall of Camargo.

The rebels claim that Generals Martinez and Manzanillo are besieging the city of San Luis Potosi and hold portions of that State.

General Guerrero and Garcia de la Cadena are besieging the city of Zacatecas and hold nearly all that State.

General Borrego holds Durango, and has sent 1,000 men to occupy Chihuahua.

The States of Coahuila and Nuevo Leon are held by the revolutionists under Trevino.

General Quiroga captures the State of Tamaulipas with the object of capturing all the towns on the frontier.

It is evident this city will soon be surrounded by the revolutionists, if indeed it be not taken.

SALT LAKE.

Murder Indictments Brought in Against the Mormon Prisoners—The Senate Constitution Bill Passed and Sent to the Governor.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 20, 1872.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court to-day presented indictments against John Beggs for the murder of Edward Byrle at Brigham; John A. Blyth, James Tams and Alexander Burt, for the murder of Dr. J. R. Robinson. Burt was discharged on his preliminary examination some weeks ago, but was rearrested to-day by Marshal Patrick.

The Grand Jury passed resolutions highly complimentary to the late Acting United States Attorney, Mr. Baskin, and Attorney General George Maxwell, and then adjourned to February 20.

The bill for the election of delegates to the Convention, and for the admission of Utah as a State, passed the Territorial Legislature to-day and was sent to the Governor. Its provisions include the submission of the constitution to the people.

A petition is in circulation praying the government to retain George C. Gates as United States District Attorney.

Heavy contracts were made to-day for the purchase of mining property, involving the employment of nearly one and a half millions of dollars.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

Legislating for the Smallpox and Sanitary Purposes—Extraordinary Powers to Mining Companies.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 20, 1872.

In the Senate to-day a bill was passed authorizing School Boards to make such rules as they think proper to secure vaccination of pupils attending the public schools.

Also a bill authorizing cities of the second class, with a population of not less than 2,500, to levy an additional tax for sanitary purposes.

Bills were introduced to secure to mining associations the right to seize property for railroads to and from mines.

KANSAS.

The Recent Senatorial Election to be Investigated.

TOPEKA, Jan. 20, 1872.

A resolution passed the House yesterday to appoint a joint committee to investigate the alleged frauds in the election of a United States Senator last winter without a dissenting voice.

DEADLOCK IN NEBRASKA.

Omaha on the Same Feeling Recently Violent at New Orleans—The Senate Adjourned Peremptorily and Six Senators Arrested—The Legislature Adjourned by the Governor.

OMAHA, Neb., January 20, 1872.

In the Nebraska Legislature the Senate came to a deadlock last night over the bill donating 10,000 acres of land to a company, for the purpose of developing salt springs at Lincoln, the vote being a tie. After being in session all night a recess was taken for breakfast, and at nine A. M. after much wrangling, President Russell declared the Senate adjourned to the first of December, 1872. Six Senators left the chamber, while the remaining six pronounced the adjournment illegal, and ordered the arrest of the six dissenting Senators.

The six dissenting Senators were put under arrest by the sergeant-at-arms but were afterwards released, and have gone home. The six remaining Senators are still holding session. They expect the arrival of a seventh, who hitherto has been absent, when they will have a quorum.

The House met at ten A. M. A motion made to adjourn to the first of December was amended to adjourn to Monday next.

At this time a message arrived from the Governor protesting against the adjournment. It could be read, however, the speaker declared the House adjourned.

The following appeal to the people is being circulated:—"The people of Nebraska are hereby notified that the Legislature of Nebraska has adjourned to the first of December, 1872. Six Senators have been arrested and the remaining six have pronounced the adjournment illegal. They expect the arrival of a seventh, who hitherto has been absent, when they will have a quorum."

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

Every Saturday appears again under its old octavo form, full of readable literary selections and original matter.

Mr. John Thiers is the best modern example of the man who "had been to a great feast of languages and stolen the scraps," commemorated by Shakespeare's Holiofernes. His latest homages to a book entitled "Notabilia," full of curious and amusing facts about many things.

Mrs. MULLOCH CRAIK's last book is "Twenty Years Ago; from the Journal of a Girl in Her Teens," in reviewing which the London *Publishers' Circular* comments Mrs. Craik's "very manly and outspoken preface."

THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND made a rare woman among crowned heads. She spends two-thirds of her income on literature and the journals. It was she who invited Mr. Moly to make one of her palaces his home after he quitted London.

The London *Times* says of Harpers' "Hand Book for Travellers in Europe," that "the idea of the guide book is a useful one, although the execution of it is susceptible of very material improvement. If we started on a rapid run around Europe and the East, conscious of the possession of no marked tastes or of special proclivities, it is unquestionably the book we should provide ourselves with, although in the matter of the choice of quarters we should accept its advice with extreme suspicion."

Mr. FETTERIDGE's experience must have been unfortunate and eccentric if he justifies him in arbitrarily eliminating from his list some of the very best hotels in the world.

THE REV. EMMA ADAMS, of Blakesburg, Wappello county, Iowa, has uttered her sacred in a book entitled "Woman's Rights; or, The Great Mystery Explained by the Bible."

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

From Harper & Brothers:—"The Life and Times of the Rev. John Wesley, M. A., founder of the Methodist," by the Rev. L. T. Tyerman; "Character," by Samuel Smiles; "The American Baron," a Novel, by James de Mille; "Reading Without Tears, or, a Pleasant Mode of Learning to Read," by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia; "Master Karl's Sketch Book," by Charles G. Leland (Hans Breitman).

From J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia:—"Legends and Lyrics," by Paul H. Hayne. Magazines for February:—*Lippincott's*, the *Electric* and *Phrenological Journal*.

From G. W. Williams:—"The Mystery of Orville," by Emily Gaborian.

ART MATTERS.

The Artists' Fund Exhibition.

The private view of this excellent institution came off last night. Only the members and the representatives of the press were present, but they contrived to make the affair really pleasant. The exhibition of works also was admirably assisted, giving proof that the utility of the institution is becoming more fully recognized by the artists. It remains for the public to mark their sympathy by extending practical support to the humane work for which the fund has been established, and so mark in an unmistakable way their appreciation of the labor of the artist to instruct and elevate. On Monday the exhibition in the Somerville Gallery will be thrown open free to the public until the 30th inst., when the works will be sold by auction for the benefit of the fund.

Notice may be given of the works which attracted our attention. We can only mention a few, taken at haphazard. Sonlight's "Mount Washington," "Gifford's" "In the Canals," as full of charms as a fairy scene; Boughton's "The Blinding Mist Came Down," a sad picture, full of the feeling of desolation; the "Sabbath at Greenfield," a picture of real power, in which this artist's sea treatment has been eminently successful; Whitridge's "Twilight on the Plains," a picture of a sunset in golden sunset, and David Johnson's cool bit of landscape, "Spitbrook Island, Champaign," "Massachusetts Coast," and "Day."

"Nothing to Eat," an effective painting in the artist's best manner. Brown's "I Couldn't Help It" is full of childish feeling. These few works, however, will be able to meet the eye of every one interested in the welfare of American art. We regret that want of space compels us to pass few of the other pictures, which are so many, but we will make amends in a few days.

The Brooklyn Art Association.

The council of this excellent institution has issued a circular explaining its objects and the work which it has already achieved in promoting art, and asking the support of the patron of art in future efforts. An appeal is made to wealthy collectors to contribute some of the treasures of art which are hid away in private galleries, to the loan exhibitions.

What form so important a part of the work of the institution. At this moment, owing to the necessarily limited number of really good works produced by the American school, it is impossible to have instructive exhibitions composed entirely of new works. Besides it is not desirable that good works should be withdrawn from the public eye and buried in private galleries, where they can only be seen by a limited number of people. Even in Europe, where artists are so much more numerous, the system of loan exhibitions has been extensively adopted and attended with the best result. Not alone have the Royal and the public and the private galleries been laid under contribution for the paintings of the old masters, but the works of modern painters have been collected from time to time for the benefit of the students and the public. The best results have followed, both by increasing the knowledge of the students and rendering them acquainted with the characteristics of the old and the contemporary schools, as well as giving increased development to art taste. In fact, these exhibitions, by bringing the people face to face with the works of the masters, have

popularized the beautiful, spreading broadcast these refined appreciations which have hitherto been confined to the exclusive property of a few. Perhaps no nation has more urgent need of the popularization of the love and reverence of whatever is beautiful and pure than our own, which has abandoned itself for so long a time to the selfish worship of mere material property to the neglect of those higher and more elevating influences upon which society rests with the greatest security. Believing this, we welcome the promise of renewed effort on the part of our Brooklyn friends to create and foster a correct and discriminating taste for art.

We urged upon the authorities of our own slow-moving Academy of Design to initiate just such a movement, and we are glad to find that our exhibitions which our metropolitan friends insist on inflicting on the public, to the chagrin of every one outside their own body is anywise interested in the fostering of art among our citizens. Now, indeed, that they are about to have

a formidable rival, our friends in the third street may be moved to recognize the requirements of the situation. Had they waited evidence to prove to them how much they were to be benefited by the exhibition, they would have found it at the last exhibition of the Brooklyn Association, where circulation was almost impossible owing to the crowded nature of the exhibition. Design looked forth and desolate.

GOULD'S GALLERY. On Friday two remarkable pictures were placed on exhibition in the gallery—"The Crucifixion," by Jerome, and "The Creation," by Brian, both pictures full of wondrous power, and displaying wonderful technical skill. The picture by Jerome has skillfully avoided the horrors of the Crucifixion by leaving the subject out of the painting and merely suggesting it by casting shadows on the floor of Heaven. The picture by Brian is the far distant cloud in the East are tinged blood red by the sinking sun, while the only bright spot in the picture is the figure of the Virgin Mary, who is seated in the distance, looking on with a sad and pensive expression. In addition to the great power of the composition it has claims to minute topographical correctness. The artist having visited the Holy City for the purpose of getting his details correctly.

Brian's work has difficulties of an almost insuperable kind, and it is to be hoped that the artist will not be discouraged by the fact that he is not a native of the land of the living. It is in conception—how much less, then, may any one hope to represent on canvas a scene which is so full of meaning and so full of life.

THE IMMENSITY OF AN INFINITE CREATION! It required a bold mind to attempt to picture it, and we confess the result is not without suggestive grandeur and majesty. It is derived by the figure of a God bringing forth a world by an act of will. How could man ever conceive a visible representation of the infinite? The picture is a noble even if it is not a masterpiece. Considering the impossibility of success, Mr. Brian has done well, producing a work full of the majesty of the subject, and conveying forcibly what he desired to paint. At present